waters.

tions into effect."

island of Cuba.

inch of ground.

of the public.

and highly important.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1898. - COPYRIGHT, 1898. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

mercial and property interests of the

United States, and so cruel, barbarous.

her land and naval forces from Cubs and Cubsa

"Third-That the President of the United

States be and is hereby empowered and directed

to use if necessary the entire land and nava-

forces of the United States, including the Mi-

litia and Naval Militia, to carry these resolu-

The resolutions will cause a lively and per

are not radical enough to suit those Senators

of the present Cuban Government, and are

too strong for the faction that has advocated

the framing of a resolution more directly in

the President himself was largely responsible for

the change in the temper of the committees of

if the message of yesterday had been more vig-

orous, more aggressive, and more to the point it

might not have been found advisable to omit the

words "authorised" and "if necessary" from

that part of the resolution directing him to in-

were in control. To-day they were in a minority,

and were glad to compromise their differences

with the "radical" element. The managing

men in both houses have now gracti-

fight has not yet been made upon it.

Members of the Foreign Affairs committees of

what is often referred to as the democratic

branch, and there are such a large number of

members that it is very difficult to control

them on any question. In any event, whether

the doors are open or closed during the speech-

making the debate will be lively, interesting,

There has been a report in circulation to-day

to the effect that the President was preparing

to send a supplemental message to Congress

dealing with the stories "armistical processing claimed by Spain. This report grows out of the

fact that when the President received last night

a literal translation of the proclamation of

the Queen ordering the decree for the suspen-

sion of hostilities it was found to differ very

materially from the translation handed to the

President on Sunday by the Spanish Minister

and which formed the basis of the postscript to

the message to Congress.

The complete text of the Spanish proposition

develops the fact that, whereas the translation

handed to Assistant Secretary Day refers to

"an armistice," the proposition itself does

not. It turns out that the proclamation pro-

vided for merely a "suspension of hostilities"

without any reference to the desires of the

insurgents. It was left largely to the discretion

of Gen. Blanco to arrange the terms of such sus-

pension, and that he, in his published decree,

turned over to the different commanders-in-

chief of the divisions of the Spanish Army in

Cuba the authority to arrange the details and

to determine how long and under what condi-

tions the suspension of hostilities should con-

In a word, it was found that the Spanish pro-

lamation amounted to nothing at all, and the

President has said to several Congressmen to

day that, had he known the full truth as to the

Spanish proposition, he would have placed

no reliance upon it, and would have

made no reference to it in his mes-sage to Congress. Such references as

he did make to the subject, however, did no par-

ticular harm and only weakened the tone of the

President's communication. He will not send

any message, but will allow the matter to drop,

from Spain which at first looked so hopeful.

as pointing to a desire on the part of

in Cuba, is to have no effect upon the course of

Consul-General Lee's presence in Washington

to-day aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and

everywhere he was received as the hero of

the hour. He called upon the President

and the Secretary of State, and appeared

of the Senate, and will appear before

the like House committee to morrow. He is

INFLUENCED BY LEE.

Democrata Take His Advice About Cuba, and

Harmony Will Probably flexuit.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-Gen. Lee's arrival

leaders had the effect of changing the

determination of the latter with respect

to the character of the resolutions to

be reported to the House to-morrow. He

strongly advised against the recognition of the

present Government, and in accordance with

his suggestion that feature will be omitted from

their demand. This brings them so closely to the

position of the Republicans that it is deemed

probable that they will unite with them when

they meet to-morrow. It is confidently ex-

pected that ultimately the Democrate will vote

OUR CRUISERS COMING.

The San Francisco and New Orleans Leave

Hallfax for New York.

HALIFAX, April 12.-The cruisers San Fran

sisco and New Orleans sailed for New York at 9

o'clock this morning. The same interested crowds that witnessed the arrival of the

cruisers saw them leave. The steam craft in

the harbor saluted the representatives of

the harbor and out to sea, proceeding slowly

The officials who received visits from Commi

inder less than half their steam capacity.

for the resolutions that pass the House.

before the Foreign Relations Committee

the Spanish Government to end the hostilitle

Congress in dealing with the Cuban question.

with the understanding that the proposi

## CRISIS IN SPAIN.

A Civil War Soon if There Is Not War With Us.

THE DYNASTY IMPERILED.

Weyler's Influence a Constant Menace to the Government.

The Sagnata Ministry Is Ropelessly Disrupted and Almost on the Point of Collagee-It Cannot Carry Out the Armistice nor Other Concessions It Has Granted-The Country Gravely Disaffected and at Last Aroused to Violent Protest Against the Government-Sagneta Will Fall Unless He Reverses Ric Policy and Adopts an Aggressive Attitude Toward the United States-Weyler Will Not Resitate to Turn All His Induence with the Army Against the Covernment.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. LONDON, April 12.-It is not probable that either President McKinley or the American Congress will be allowed to decide the issue of peace or war, unless, indeed, a declaration of war comes from Washington within a week,

Neither Prime Minister Sagasta nor the Queen Regent of Spain herself any longer has the power to concede the demands of the American Government or even to execute the consessions already granted. The grave information on which this announcement is based comes to THE SUN from Madrid to-night from a source which, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed. It is necessary only to say that THE gun's Madrid correspondent is not responsible for the statements which follow, but they may be accepted with the fullest confidence.

A crisis has arisen in Spain which not only makes the downfall of the Sagasta Ministry almost certain, but gravely imperils the dynasty ttself and the existence of the monarchy. In a word, the Spanish Government is almost on the point of collapse. The situation has been growing rapidly worse for a month past. Not only is the patience of the people exhausted, but the Sagasta Ministry is hopelessly disrupted. Both these facts explain the policy of tardy and therefore futile concessions under the pressure of diplomatic and Papal influences.

Premier Sagasta, the Queen Regent, and Sefor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, are determined to yield to the American demands, as far as Spanish sentiment will permit, in order to maintain peace. Senor Moret is the real leader of the Cabinet. Sonor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is his chief opponent. Count Xiquena, Minister of Commerce, who is re spensible for the declaration that President Mo Kinley sought the Pope's intervention, is the most outspoken advocate of war with the United States. This was the real motive of his false report about Mr. McKinley, by which for the moment he defeated the Papal object. He bitterly epposed the armistice to the last moment.

Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has caused a public scandal by publicly disparaging the Spanish Navy, saying he wished that Spain did not possess a single ship, and that she could do all her fighting on land.

These facts sufficiently demonstrate the demoralization of the Ministry. But the peace party has to contend not only with opposition within the Cabinet, but with grave disaffection in the country at large, which has been the chief obstacle to their policy.

Each triffing concession to the American demands has been a test of popular patience. which has not been aroused to violent protest until now.

The Queen Regent and Senor Moret believed that the populace would not rebel against the armistice. They made a grave mistake, which they now realize, perhaps too late.

The details, so far as they are permitted to come to light, show much more violent resentment throughout Spain than the first censorized telegrams disclosed. The only chance the Sagasta Ministry possesses for prolonging its existence is to reverse its policy and adopt an aggressive attitude toward the United States. The utterances of to-day's Liberal, Sagasta's organ, indicate that this chance will be resorted to. The paper, in its leading article, discussing President McKinley's message, denounces interrention by the United States, and adds:

"The American Government has at last made clear its intentions, hidden until now under hypocritical ambiguities."

My informant at Madrid adds the following to

the foregoing description of the situation: "There will be a civil war here within a month if there is not war with the United States. The Sagasta Ministry will soon go when the people learn how they have been deceived in every step of the recent negotiations, including Saturday's announcement of an armistice, when the Government gave out that it was for five days only, with onerous conditions imposed on the United States.

"There will be a serious uprising of the army, which will be uselessagainst a mob. The troops would join the rioters, as the Government well knows. Weyler is gaining fresh influence with thearmy, which he will not hesitate to turn against the present Government if opportunity H. R. C.

AMERICANS AT TRINIDAD, OUBA. They Will Mave an Opportunity to Come Home

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUS. KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 12.—Acting under natructions from Washington, Mr. Dent, the American Consul here, chartered the trawler Capricornus to proceed presumably to Trinidad Cuba, to remove the few Americans there. The charter was cancelled to-day, as an opportunity for escape from Cuba will be offered by the Ward line steamer Santiago, which will at Trinidad and Santiago de Cuba. She is expected to arrive at the latter place to-day or to

94 Hours of Solid Comfort can be had on the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and the West every day in the year. See time table, this paper.—Adv. BAGARTA ON THE MESSAGE.

We In Said to Have Remarked That the Tone of the Message Doos Not Appear Hestile.

Special Cubic Desputch to Tun Sun. LONDON, April 12.-The reports received here concerning Prime Minister Sagasta's

feeling on President McKinley's message vary. Some represent him as being disgusted and incensed. A despatch to a news agency says that Seflor

Sagasta informed the newspaper men who called on him to obtain an expression of his views that the tone of the message did not appear hostile.

The Government, he added, was resolved to await the receipt of the full text of the message before taking action upon it. Spain would con tinue to strive for peace, for which the armistice to the "rebels" afforded an opportunity. A despatch to the Daily Mail from Madrid eave that Seffor Moret. Minister of the Colonies declared that the message was not so bad as he expected it would be,

NO INTERVENTION FOR SPAIN.

Sagasta's Organ Declares That Spain Would Wot Accent It.

Special Cubis Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, April 12 .- The Liberal, the organ of Senor Sagasta, the Prime Minister, says editorially to-day:

"Spain must energetically protest against the pretension of the United States to intervene in Cuba, whether a definite time is ansounced for intervention or not.

"It is obvious that no nation can be regarded as a free nation which does not resist by all the means at its disposal any attempt at forcible interference in its own territory.

"Were Spain to admit the American claim of a right to intervene she would immediately sink to a position of ignominious tutelage."

LEO XIII. GRATIFIED.

He Believes That Spain's Armistice Will Avert War. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun.

ROME. April 12.-There is published in the Vatican organ, Osservatore Romano, to-day documents which relate to the Pope's part in couring the Cuban armistice. The newspaper says that the Pope, appreciating the danger of war between Spain and the United States, interposed with much solicitude,

but with entire efficacy, in order if possible to avert war. The Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister sent on April 9 to Mgr. Del Vel, the Pope's Chamberlain, requesting him to say that the Spanish Government, in response to the repeated urgings of the Pope had "decided to order Blanco to concede immediately the suspension

of hostilities for the period which his prudence may deem fit, with a view of preparing for and facilitating peace." He added that the Ambassadors of the six great powers had made him a visit that morning and he had found their aspirations in harmony with those of the Pope, to whom "we recall our previous despatch with confidence that he will

watch with cere, so that our corresponding just demand may be satisfied and that the prestige of this Catholic nation may not be diminished." Cardinal Rampola replied to the Papal Nuncio in Madrid, expressing the satisfaction of the Pope at the immediate suspension of hostilities, which the Pope "considered very expedient in

the pacification of the isla Cardinal Rampola added that "The Pope will not fail to use his influence where the occasion offers in order that the legitimate wishes of the Spanish Government may be realized and the prestige of the noble Catholio nation be unim-

order to avert the scourge of war and facilitate

paired." Emperor Francis Joseph wired to the Pope saying "I venture to hope that with the help of the Almighty God the interests of humanity will be safeguarded."

With the exception of the Tribung, the Roman newspapers approve President McKinley's meesage to Congress. The Italie recalls the errors of the Spanish colonial policy, and says that Cubs has found in the protection of a young, generous, and valiant nation its point d'appui The message expresses President McKinley's firm desire to assure the independence of the sland. The Italie doubts that peace will follow, as Spain will not yield.

The Opinione says that the message is a faithful expression of the sentiments of the United It foreshadows the independence of States. Cube or war. The paper is confident that Spain will make further sacrifices on the altar

The Tribung says that President McKinley's words echo the words of the jingoes. The United States declares Spain incapable of pacifying Cubs in order to replace her under the protext of the Monroe doctrine. Spain worthily defends her rights, and has accorded to the Por an armistice which she refused to the United States. The paper hopes that the wisdom and interests of Europe will prevent a disastrous

THE VATICAN'S VIEW OF IT.

It is Thought There That the Message Pay

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR LONDON, April 13 .- A despatch to the Daily News from Rome says that the Vatican regards President McKinley's message as a shrewd locument and as favoring peace rather than war, although for the moment it only delays events. The Vatican fears that the insurgents will disregard the armistice and attack the Spaniards, thus precipitating events.

HEWS ABOUT US FROM ROME. We Welcome the Spanish Armistice and Fe Grateful to the Pope For It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. ROME, April 12 .- A despatch from Washing ton to the Vatican says the Cuban armistice has made an excellent impression upon the Ameri can people, who recognize and receive grate fully the result of the Pope's influence.

ENEMIES OF THE LITTLE KING. Carllets and Socialists Lead In the Present Bi turbances in Spain.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR. LONDON, April 13 .- The Standard's Magrid correspondent, while holding that the Ertremists defeated their own object by starting the agitation against the Government, thus revealing to the more solid classes that the demonstrations were really directed to promote Carlist or Socialistic ends, and so strengthening the Government, admits that the popular feeling and the discontent in the military and naval services are very serious.

Woodford Moids His Usual Reception. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR.

Madrid, April 12-1 P. M.-No despatches have been received at the United States Legation since yesterday. Gen. Woodford regards President McKinley's message as the commence an assured peaceful settlement of the present difficulties. The usual reception was held at Minister Woodford's residence this

Cottages on Long Island renting nov.

FOR INDEPENDENT CUBA.

TER HOUSE RESOLUTIONS TO BE STRONG FOR FREEDOM.

Intervention on That Basis Recommended and Stade Plain Without Equivocation - The President "Birected" to Use Force to Secure That End-The Republican "Insurgenta" Carry the Day with the Committee,

WASHINGTON, April 12.-To-morrow in all probability will witness the introduction of resolutions in Congress authorizing the President to deal with the Cuban question. That it will witness the disposition of them in either house is uncertain. This represents the situation at midnight. The resolutions agreed to by a majority of the Repubican members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs are said to open with a noble proamble, credited to Mr. Cousins of Iowa, arraigning Spain for its cruel and barbarous treatment of Cuba and for its inhuman and indefensible ections in the island. This indictment closes with a reference to the destruction of the Maine and a demand that it shall be atoned for.

The resolutions declare: 1. That Cuba should of right be free and in-9. That the President is authorized, instruct-

ed and directed to intervene at once in Cuba to end the war there, to the end that the people shall be secured in a free government of their own.

8. To enable the Fresident to carry out these resolutions he is authorized and empow-

ered to use the whole power of the land and naval forces of the United States. When the Republican members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs reassembled this morning in continuation of their efforts to each an agreement, William Alden Smith of Michigan was not present, having been detained by a slight indisposition. Shortly after they assembled the steering committee of Republican Cuban sympathizers presented the draft of a resolution which represented their views of the response that should be made to the message of the President, but it met such criticism of some of its statements as to demonstrate to its authors that it ought not to prevail, and they practically withdrew it. But with this

what would satisfy that part of the Republicans. While the majority members were in conference their Democratic colleagues were in consultation with their Senate associates. At 11:45 o'clock the Democrats appeared at the door of the committee room, pursuant to previous understanding, but were asked to excuse the Republicans for ten minutes longer. Inquiries showed that at that time the Democrats were nearer an agreement among themselves than the Republeans. It was then decided that the committee

before them the committee had knowledge of

The conference of Republicana continued until nearly 2 o'clock, when it broke up for rest and refreshment. At that time it was said that with the exception of Mr. Smith, who had joined them, they had substantially agreed upon the form of resolution given above. Mr. Smith confirmed this report, saying that he thought there should be a declaration of the intention of this Government to see that Cuba got and was secured in the possession of an indopendent government that could not be misunderstood, evaded, or avoided.

The full committee met at 3 o'clock and remained in session only about half or threequarters of an hour. The majority mem-bers laid the situation before the minority, and the latter said they could not agree to the determination which the majority had practically reached. Thereupon the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, and in the meantime the two parties in it renewed their conferences

After the adjournment of the House fifty-four of the "Republican Insurgents" met and heard the report of the committee appointed to learn what the Foreign Affairs committees of the two houses would report. Mr. Joy of Missouri outlined the resolution adopted by the Sen-ate committee and that as agreed upon by the majority of the House com-mittee. This met the approval of all who heard it, with the exception that they wanted the words "and independent" inserted after "free" in the resolution relating to the government that should be established on the island. A member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs who was present assured the conference that the words should be inserted, and it was said that two other members had pledged themselves to do all they could to secure the change desired. Messrs. Tawney of Minnesota, Coope of Wisconsin and Lorimer of Illinois were appointed a committee to visit the Republican members of the Foreign Affairs Committee tonight and urge the insertion of the words. Should the effort fail and the resolutions be reported without them, it was decided that a mo tion should be made on the floor of the House to

amend by inserting those words. The resolutions of the majority were shown to arious members on the floor in the afternoon, including Mr. Cannon of Illinois, who is reported to have said that he would vote for them. The same is said of Mr. Dingley and other leaders. Mr. Grosvenor's speech late in the day was viewed by the Cuban sympathizers as assuring them of support by the Administration men in their desire to secure a change in the phraseology so as to make it read: "Free and independent government." That was what Mr. Grosvenor said President McKinley meant

by his declaration in the message. No arrangement had been made up to to-night for regulating debate on the report. Republicans generally, so far as they have expressed themselves, favor no debate at all, or a very brief one. Mr. Cannon said this afternoon that f we were going to war he wanted it done with the briefest possible preliminaries, so as to get to shooting at once. Speaker Reed however, is understood to be in favor of such debate as may be desired, and the in pression is that there will be some talk, possibly extending over a day or more.

All day long the members of the two commitees on foreign affairs and the leaders of the Senate and House generally were trying to get together and frame a resolution that would carry out the recommendations of the Presi dent's message and yet be vigorous enough to most the dominant sentiment in Congress. When the committees adjourned this evening they had practically agreed upon the terms of

the resolutions, and it is hoped that simila resolutions will be reported to both houses. The resolution is to be preceded by ong preamble setting forth the conditions making such action as it calls for advisable and necessary by Congress, and by a prefatory paragraph holding Spain responsible for the destru tion of the Maine. It is possible also that in the section ordering the President to intervene the

The following are the resolutions, as finally adopted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to be reported to the Senate :worrow:

'immediate" will be inserted.

"Whereas, The horrible condition of destitution and starvation in Cuba is the result of Spanish misrule, culminating in the destruction of an American battleship and the death of 268 officers and crew while on a friendly visit in Havana harbor, as shown in the President's message. Therefore be it resolved.

"First.-That the people of the island of Cube are and of right ought to be free and inde pendent.

"Second.-That the war Spain is waging gainst Cuba is to destructive of the con

IS THIS SPAIN'S TRUCE?

and inhuman in its character as to SHOCKING OUTRAGE COMMITTED BY make it the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States GEN. MOROTE ON SUNDAY. hereby does demand, that she at once withdraw

After Being Defeated by the Patriets, He Imprisons Pacificos Whom Blanco Had Released, Shoots One of Them, Assaults a Fourteen-Year-Old Girl, Meeps Her with Him, and Boasts of It in His Official Report.

HAVANA, April 11, via Key West, April 12.-In the long list of crimes committed by the Spanish army in Cuba, it will be hard to find anything nore revolting than Gen. Morote's deeds resterday at Guira de Melena, Havana province. Gen. Morote is one of the most bloodthirsty

haps a protracted fight in both houses. They Spanish commanders who came to this island and Representatives who favor the recognition with Gen. Weyler. He was one of Weyler's favorites, and was equalled in cruelty only by line with the President's recommendation. But Gen. Molina and by Weyler himself. Morote has been kept in the field by Gen. Blance, as Molina and all other Weyler's favorites have both houses, and their members do not deny that been, apparently to prove how mendacious are the orders and decrees of the present Captain-General in behalf of more humane and civilized methods of warfare.

Yesterday Morote, with the battalion of San tervene for the purpose of ending the war and setting up a free and stable government on the Quintin, reached El Conde, near Guira de Melens. He met there an insurgent band and in Yesterday the so-called conservative element spite of the armistice proclamation both sides of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations engaged in lively fighting. The insurgents numbered only 150 men and the Spanlards 1,200, including a guerilla force, but the patriots held strong positions behind impregnable cally abandoned hope of disposing of trenches.

the resolution in one day's debate or in two, and indeed they are prepared to believe After an engagement of two hours Morote re that a final vote may not be reached this week. tired with his forces one mile west to Guira de The advocates of the recognition of the Melena, where he found in three miserable buts Government now in force in Cuba are dea poor family of country people. These harmtermined, they say, to carry into the Senate and into the House the fight they did not less creatures, having confidence in Blanco's care for various reasons to prolong in commitdecree abolishing concentration, did not flee tee, and, on the other nand, Senators and Reprefrom the Spanish troops. The family was comsentatives who think that a more conservative resolution should have been adopted, one diposed of three women, a man who was a pacifi rectly in accordance with the President's recco, and six children. Gen. Morote asked them mmendation, are disposed to contest every if there were no more families around. They answered that another family was living near At present it is the programme of the leaders by in a large cave called the Camacho cavern. of both houses to have the debate carried on behind closed doors. There is a very strong Gen. Morote sent some soldiers to the cave opposition to this plan, however, and the

and they brought back a girl 14 years old named Aurora Mendoza and three children. Gen. Morote assaulted the girl, shot the pacifico, and sent the other women and children as prisoners of war to Guira de Melens. The

both houses believe that the question ought to be discussed in secret, and they are endeavoring to convince their colleagues that this course is demanded by a proper deference to the interests barbarity of the Spanish soldier is shown by the So far as the Senate is concerned, it may fact that Morote does not conceal these awful not be a difficult task to secure an order details in his official report. These are his for closing the doors, but in the House words: the conditions are different. The idea of "The girl is beautiful, and a desirable cor executive sessions is not at all popular in

panion for a Spanish officer in these trying times of war in the manigua and of American charity." This terrible incident of Spanish war in Cuba

is absolutely true. It comes to THE SUN'S correspondent from the same trustworthy source that in 1896 and 1897 exposed the blackest crimes of Gen. Weyler, all of which were of-My confirmed later.

WHY THE CUBANS CAN'T TIELD. Attention of the President and Spanish Minis-

ter Called to Palma's Appeal. WASHINGTON, April 12. - The attention of President McKinley and Senor Polo, the Spanish Minister, was directed to-day by those friendly to the Cuban Government to a document which has apparently been overlooked here in the swiftly recurring incidents of the last month. It is the "Appeal on Behalf of the Cubans," fasued by Delegate Tomas Estrada Palma on March 17. The document was brought to light again to-day because it is an official utterance and because it was necessary to make it clear that the Cuban Gov ernment will not accept Blanco's armistice or truce issued in the name of the Spanish throne, The document was also used for the purpose of demonstrating that the representatives of the Cuban Government suspected a month ago that Spain would offer an armistice or truce. Palma's

fficial utterances are: To the American People: The frequency with which there has appeared it he public press suggestions made by malicious or misinformed individuals, that Cuba would accept ould be forced to accept autonomy or anything short of independence, has impelled me to make a definite and final statement on the subject. From the first our motto has been "Independence or death." We are now more firmly than ever determined to carr,

As we will not accept, we will not even discuss the proposals of autonomy. After three years of the most sanguinary, barbarous, and unrivilized warfare of modern times, carried on by Spain, we are stronge than ever. It is for us to say what will satisfy us, not for others. Our ideals and our nationa honor we can confide to the keeping o people have forgetten the principle laid down in their own Declaration of Independence, nor can I b eve that any true American can be found who would advise us to forsake the ideal of republicat overnment for the monarchial, even in its most I! ral form. There is no way to compel the Cubans to accept antonomy except by force of arms.

Spain has proven impotent to compel us by force to accept autonomy. She now desires the ale of the United States to compel us to accept. shortly resign his office and it is thought he will to the President as a soldier to fight against Spain in the war that is to end in Cuban free-dom. would ever lend itself to the most treacheron bloodstained monarchy of history for a purpose. Should such prove the case such a purpose. however, I declare in the name of the Cuban people in arms that force alone can compel our submission. We who have seen hundreds of thousands of our ranand families exterminated by slow starvation, by cowardly decree of the most inhuman commander of sangulnary Spain, will fight against anything but in ispendence, no matter who opposes us.

If unfortunately this incredible proposal be carto-night and his advice to the Democratic

ried into effect and American bayonets are arraye against us in our struggle for freedom and in aid of the Spanish monarchy, we will fight on, sadly bu determined, and let bistory judge whether the van-quished had not a purer ideal of free institutions than the victors. In out h case we will be exterminated, but future generations will again take up our ring and our aspirations and Cuba will be free.

Nor will we ever agree to a trues until our inde Nor will we ever agree to a truce intil our inde-endence is established. We will continue to fight a dui the Americans under Jackson at the battle or deew Orleans, even after the treaty of passe is signed it should be necessary. The Cubana cannot be con-inced that the United States will ever try to force a to remain under the Spaniss flag, but I have seemed it my duty to appeal to the generosity, in ympathy, and the patrictism of the American people to the end that they may understand the fundle and irmness of our demand for complete independence.

VESUVIUS TO TAKE ON DYNAMITE. the is Now on Her Way to Newport for Supply of Ammunition

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The dynamite cruiser esuvius, which was recently at the Washing ton Navy Yard having her pneumatic guns put condition for use, sailed from Portamouth this morning for Newport. While at Norfolk shafts of the Vesuvius, which had settled half an inch from its proper level, was adjusted.

merica's naval power as they passed down The vessel will now proceed to Newport to take on a supply of ammunition for her peculiar dynamite guns. She will be despatched thence to the Key West fleet probably. ore Howell were unable to return them, owing a the early departure of the traisers. The commo love soul his recrets the being unable to take to receive them on his ship.

Milne's Pewon- Polane Water Is purity medif. New York depot, \$ Park place.—Adu. Has the Mayana Cable Seen Cut !

At 2:45 this morning word was received by the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city that the cable between Key West and Havana had ceased to work.

WAR SEEMS INSTITABLE.

This Is the View the London From Takes of the Situation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, April 13,-The press here continues to be given up to the Spanish-American crisis. Each newspaper prints from four to six leaded columns of special despatches, quotations from American and European papers and interviews, besides leaders. The latter are largely devoted to re-examination of the message.

The Standard thinks that if the publication of the text of the message has not conduced to peace it does not seem likely in itself to precipitate a rupture. It hints that President McKin ley may foresee an American occupation of Cuba which will be prolonged until for all practical purposes it will be permanent.

The Daily News says that Spain will not be able to retain Cuba unless she makes terms with the Cubans. She will not lose her selfrespect if she takes advantage of the opportunity given by Mr. McKinley; otherwise she may. The Daily Mail, clinging to the idea that hostilities may possibly be averted, admits there is every obvious indication that war is inevitable.

The Daily Graphic says: "Whichever way

intervention at once for the Cubans against The Chronicle says that a resort to armed in tervention will be war. This can scarcely be delayed beyond this week. It does not look as if any retreat, even continued temporizing, is pos-

we look war seems unavoidable. Congress is

only pursuing a frank course in recommending

The Times, while again admitting that the intolerable situation in Cuba is ample justification for the United States to demand its abatement, emphatically regrets that President McKin er has abandoned negotiations apparently yielding his responsibilities to the rashness and violence of the Congress majority, who are unacquainted with diplomatic usages and indifferent to the public opinion of the rest of the world.

A FRIGHTENED FRENCH EDITOR ite Thinks We Menace the Possessions of Europ to the New World.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Box Paris, April 12 .- The République Français Prime Minister Meline's paper, regards President McKinley's message as the preface to war of conquest. It obviously means, it says that Spain must withdraw, from Cubs or fight. The idea of annexation will follow victory. The paper dwells upon the seriousness of the spect for European powers having possessions

SPAIN'S SUBMARINE DEFENCES. Gon. Trigueros Says the Mines Were Not Scut

in the New World.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS LONDON, April 12.-Gen. Trigueros, a member of the Spanish Naval Commission now in this ity, declares that the submarine defences bought by Spain in England about the time men tioned by Mr. Gibbins as the date when he sold mines for use in Havana were not intended for Havana and never went there, but to Cartagens and Cadiz. Gen. Trigueros adds that only officers of the torpedo staff, who are all efficient and honorable gentlemen, deal with the sub-

mariue defences. Nobody else, officer or civilian, and least of all a foreigner, is permitted to deal with such appli-ances. Neither Mr. Gibbins nor anybody else outside the staff could possibly know anything about the submarine defences of Havana or else where. Moreover, although the appliances for harbor defence were kept in position, the mines themselves were never placed except in th event of war.

AUTONOMY FOR OUBA.

The Sort of Arrangement the Queen Regent Is

Said to Be Willing to Make. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 12 .- The Berlin corres of the Standard says: "The impression prevails that the Queen Regent intends to grant complete autonomy in Cuba; that is, to estabish a relation similar to that existing between Austria and Hungary, the bond between the island and the mother country being allegiance

to the same sovereign. "Cuba would probably have to pay a percent age of the general expenditure of the kingdom furnish a military and navas contingent in case of war, and be represented by Spanish diplo matists. The details of such an arrangement, however, could not be settled until after nego tiations with the United States.

TIME TO ACT, SAYS BRYAN.

The Duty of the United States to Cuba, Ever READING, Pa., April 12.-W. J. Bryan ad essed a very large audience in the Academy of Music to-night on the money question. Re-

erring to the Cuban trouble, he said: "The time for intervention has arrived. Hu nanity demands that we shall act. Cuba lies almost within sight of our shores, and the sufforings of her people cannot be ignored unless we as a nation have become so engrossed in noney making as to be indifferent to distress

"Intervention may be accompanied by dan ger and expense, but existence cannot be sepaated from responsibility, and responsibility sometimes leads a nation as well as an individ ual into danger. A neighbor must sometimes incur danger for a neighbor and a friend for a friend. War is a terrible thing and cannot be defended except as a means to an end; yet it is omotimes the only means by which a necessary end can be secured. The State punishes its own citizens by imprisonment or even death when counsel and persuasion fail. War is the final arbiter between nations when reason and diplomacy are of no avail.

Spain may not resist intervention; it is to be hoped that she will recognize the right of the United States to act and immediately with draw from Cuba, but whether she resents in tervention or not the United States must per form a plain duty. Spain has only herself to blame for the condition of affairs in Cubs. Let her remember the words of Victor Huga: "The mob is the human rate in misery," can afford to make its people miserable."

SALULES FROM BRICISH SHIPS. Priendly Feeling Shown to Commodore Schley's Squadron Off Fart Mouror.

NORPOLE, Va., April 12.-Four British mer chant steamships passed Fort Monroe to-day near where the flying squadron under Commo dore Schley lies at anchor. It was noticed that each English ship as she passed dipped her colorsas a salute, and the American warships reurned the courtesy in kind.

The action of the Englishmen has been cor sented upon and appears to be regarded as indicative of a particularly friendly teeling for America prevailing among Englishmen at this The twelve engineers from Willets point who

are superintending the planting of submarine mines at the entrance to Hampton Reads are vigorously prosecuting the work. The with which the work proceeds is remark-ble in view of the fact that it is conducted so secretly that the attention of few people here has been attracted.

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OUTBREAK IN THE HOUSE.

PERSIDENT'S POLICE.

ANOTHER ATTACK BY DENTS ON THE

Mesers. Hepburn and Grosvenor Rally to the Defence in Spirited Speeches—They hay That When He Wood the Words "Internation Obligations" in Beference to Cubn He Beant That That Island Should Be Free-s

He Will Be True, They Say, to Traditiona-WARRINGTON, April 12.-Having dronods, through a long, dreary, and profiless session, there being nothing particular demanding its attention, while waiting for a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the House closed. its proceedings to-day with another electrical display, with Mr. Lents (Dem., O.) as the storm centre. After an ineffectual attempt to secure unanimous consent for consideration of a bill authorizing the enlistment of a battalion of naval militia in the District of Columbia, the House went into Committee of the Whole on a District of Columbia street railroad bill, and; this served as occasion for a number of Cuban speeches, mostly mal apropos.

Just before the usual hour of adjournment, Mr. Lents of Ohio returned to the criticism of the President in which he indulged on last Thursday, asserting that he had no policy to recommend to Congress and that he intended to use the army and the navy in maintaining Spanish supremacy in Cuba. This drew from Mr. Heptura (Rep., Iowa), an indignant rebuke and denial, which was rapturously applauded by the Republicans, Mr. Grosvenor elucidated the meaning of the statement in the President's message, that he anticipated the formation of a government in Cuba capable of assuming and discharging international obligations. This, he said, meant an independent government for Cuba and could mean nothing else, Mr. Groavenor aroused great enthusiasm when he pre-dicted surprising harmony among the Repub-licans—he hoped it would be to-merrow—in their rote upon the resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) closed this incldent in a brief argument that the President meant in his message, if he meant anything, that he would compel the insurgents to give up the struggle for independence when Spain ceased. hostilities

Chaplain Couden, at the opening of the session,

"Almighty God, sensible of the great responsibility now resting upon the legislative branches of our Government, and realising full well that no question is ever settled until it is settled right, we come to Thee for guidance, and we beseech Thee to clearly define the pathway of duty and strengthen and unify the hearts and minds of these Thy servants that they may respend with one accord to Thy will in the spirit

of the Lord Jesus Christ." Mr. Hilborn of Maine asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to establish a battalion of naval militia in the District of Columbia. Mr. Bailey of Texas objected unless the battalion should be made a part of the force already authorized, and that it should not increase the naval establishment, Mr. Dingley asked Mr. Bailey if he would not consent to have the bill come up and then amend it as seemed best.

"In the present condition of the country," he said. "this is the character of the bills that we should be considering."

"Hadn't we better wait until the Committee on Foreign Affairs reports," responded Mr. the country is " Mr. Dingley-I think it is of a character that

needs no report. Mr. Bailey-Unless the gentleman has better foundation for that belief than there was for the assurance that the President's message would produce rioting in Havana, I shall have

to persist in my objection. Mr. Balley's objection was overcome, as was that of his colleague, Mr. Sayers, on the ground of expense, but the bill was checked by the ob-

jection of Mr. Ridgely of Kansas. Two or three bridge bills were passed, and Mr. Lacey of Iowa sought consideration of his measure to change the Fish Commission into the Commission of Fish, Fisheries and Birds, for the propagation and preservation of wild birds and others beneficial to man. Mr. McMillin said that in these times when war was imminent he thought the House should devote itself to something more important than the matter of raising ducks and ducklings, goese and goslings, and this temporarily settled the

fate of the bill. Upon request of Mr. Adams, permission was given the Committee on Foreign Affairs to sit during the sessions of the House. The House went into Committee of the Whole for the conderation of a District of Columbia Street Railroad bill.

Representative Hartman of Montana then got the floor, and with the aid of Mr. Jones of Washington, his own voice failing him, read the speech which a week or two ago, led to much excitement in the House, a point being made against it. Representative Lewis addressed the House in protest of what he termed the invasion by the Executive of the rights and duties of the legiolative branch of the Government. The especial occasion of his complaint was the statement in President McKinley's message transmitting the report of the Maine Board of Inquiry that he had caused to be conveyed to the Queen Regent of Spain an expression of the views of the

Government in regard to that disaster. "I deny to the President the right to transmis to any one the views of this Government until they have been ascertained from the action of the House or of Congress," he said. He took the ground that the people were the Government and that the House was the representative of

the people. Measrs, Stokes of South Carolina, Otey of Virginia, and Lentz of Ohio also made speeches nore or less relating to Cuba. The latter again criticised the President for his attitude toward the present condition of affairs, saying his action was influenced by Spanish Interests and that he had no poli y of his own to recommend to Con-

gress. In concluding, Mr. Lentz said: "I say that, if the House had declared the independence of Cuba a year ago, it would have been late even then in doing its duty. Every hour we procrastinate, every hour that we postpone that recognition, we are adding to the murders, not only of Cuban patriots, but ultimatchy to the murder of American patriots as well. We heard a gentleman on the other side of the House say, during this discussion, that the rainy season is coming on in Cuba and that we ought 'to be slow in going to war at this time.

"Mr. Chairman, I never before heard anybody say that we ought not to go to war because we are afraid of rain. [Laughter.] The time has come when we ought to take a decisive step; and the time may come, in v w of the conditions now existing, when we may stop talking of supporting the Administration may do no wrong' is an old saying. This hay serve the purposes of a cringing, coward It is recking with brutality and be no part in the traditions of a free country a among a free people. This is a free country, and the 447 Senators and Representatives are better able to decide as to the policy of covernment, in view of the facts before us, than the traditions of the past. We do not need anybody to go at midnight behind closed doors to find out the views of plutocrats and aubmit them to the people. (Referring to the reported visits of Senators Elkins and Hanna to the White House on last Saturday pight and the aubsequent inter view of the Spanish Minister with Senator Elkins

at the latter's residence. "This is get a Government 'by the people and for the people,' and it will remain so. The 266